

# 正常与阴虚舌质红外热图的观察

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**内容提要** 本研究用红外热图测定健康人正常舌质及患者阴虚舌质表面温度, 分别测定舌质表面不同部位的温度变化。结果显示阴虚组舌尖、舌边、舌中的即刻温度均明显大于正常组; 阴虚组舌尖、舌边的延时温度也大于正常组, 且阴虚程度越明显者, 所测得的舌温也越高。借助舌质温度的测定有利于提高中医辨证的明确度, 也有利于正确评价中药治疗阴虚患者的实际疗效。

**关键词** 红外热图 舌质辨证 舌温 阴虚 定量分析

红外热图诊断术在我国医学界的应用尚属起步阶段<sup>①</sup>。为了将这种新兴的诊断方法与中医望闻问切相结合, 我们首次用红外热象仪观察了部分受检者舌质的表面温度。现将正常人和阴虚患者的测试结果报道如下。

## 对象与方法

健康人舌质来源于本院医务工作者, 共12名, 其中男性7名, 女性5名, 平均年龄40岁; 阴虚舌质来源于本院的住院与门诊患者, 共10名, 其中男性6名, 女性4名, 平均年龄45岁。属于西医诊断为肝硬化的2名, 心肌炎2名, 冠心病2名, 慢性肾炎1名, 胆结石1名, 胃癌2名。对于阴虚舌质的选择比较严格, 由主任、研究生、主治医师三人一致认定。患者不但有典型的阴虚舌质, 而且不同程度地表现出五心烦热、消瘦颧红、口咽干燥、盗汗潮热、脉虚细数等阴虚证现象。

采用美国休斯飞机公司生产的 Probeye 3000系列彩色成像仪, 一切操作按规定程序进行<sup>②</sup>。测试灵敏度为摄氏0.2度, 室内温度控制在摄氏22~24度之间。患者取端坐位, 探头与舌头呈水平线, 距离1米。实验结果记录在磁盘中, 以供随时调用。

测试步骤如下: 受检者测试前0.5小时不吃任何冷、热食物, 测试时先闭口0.5分钟, 然

后自然地伸出舌头, 由医师立即记录第一张红外热图, 过2分钟再记录第二张。

## 结 果

测定结果如附表所示, 其中舌边温度为左右两边温度的平均值。阴虚组舌尖、舌边、舌中的即刻温度均大于正常舌; 阴虚组舌尖、舌边的延时后温度也大于正常组。经统计学处理, 具有显著意义,  $P < 0.05$ 。

附表 舌温测定结果 ( $\bar{x} \pm S$ , °C)

组别	时间	舌 尖	舌 边	舌 中
阴虚	即刻	34.2±0.8	34.17±1.0	34.98±0.6
	延时	32.2±1.0	30.7±0.6	33.7±1.2
正常	即刻	33.0±0.9*	33.0±1.1*	33.9±0.8*
	延时	29.6±1.4**	28.8±0.7**	32.8±0.9△

注: \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ , △ $P > 0.05$

## 讨 论

舌诊属于中医望诊范畴, 是中医辨证论治的精华内容之一。按照中医学理论, “全舌淡红, 不浅不深者, 平人也。鲜红无苔无点, 无津无液者, 阴虚火炎也”<sup>③</sup>。说明以上两种舌质颜色变化大体上可以区分正常与阴虚舌质, 这一分辨过程我们称之为定性分析。目前文献中尚少见舌诊定量分析法, 如阴虚患者舌质变化究竟

处于什么程度,我们的研究发现,阴虚舌质的表面温度明显大于正常人,如上表所示。我们对舌温测定结果还显示,舌质色泽越鲜红者即舌质阴虚程度越明显者,所测得的舌温也越高,提示阴虚程度与舌质温度呈正比关系。这就表明,有可能根据舌质温度高低来判断阴虚程度,从而达到定量分析之目的。

目前测量体温常用的棒状水银体温计灵敏度很低,根本测不出阴虚患者的舌温变化。新近开发的半导体电子体温计精确度与灵敏度有了长足的提高,但仍测不出阴虚舌质在一定空间内随时间推移的温度变化。因此长期以来,人们一直认为中医阴虚主要为自觉发热,体温客观上并没有变化。我们的初步研究结果提示这种传统观点并不全面,有待进一步地深入探讨。我们认为,阴虚患者体温是有变化的,这种变化主要表现为产热增加与局部温度增高,舌温的即刻与延时后温度高于正常就是一个典型的例子,其中延时后温度反映了舌质在限定

的空间与时间内发生的温度变化,因此具有较强的客观性与真实性。从中医角度考虑,阴虚舌质热平衡受到破坏或影响是由于体内阴阳平衡失调所引起,说明阴虚状态的形成是有其一定物质基础的。从现代医学机理分析,舌质温度升高可能是由于心率加快,舌质微循环供血增加所致。

辨证论治是中医的一大特点,它根据症状变化所形成的“证”来诊治疾病,不过这种辨证往往夹杂着主观因素,容易影响诊断效果。因此,借助于舌质温度的测定,客观上有利于提高中医辨证的明确度,也有利于正确地评价中药治疗阴虚患者的实际疗效。

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## 利咽活血汤加味治疗慢性咽炎30例疗效观察

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笔者自1989年11月~1990年3月,用自拟利咽活血汤治疗慢性咽炎30例,疗效满意,现报道如下。

**一般资料** 本组30例均为我科门诊患者,其中男17例,女13例,年龄最小17岁,最大68岁。病程最短3个月,最长7年。属于慢性单纯性咽炎15例,慢性肥厚性咽炎9例,慢性干燥性咽炎6例。30例均有不同程度的咽痒、咽干、咽痛、刺激性干咳、异物感,咽部粘膜弥漫轻度充血或咽后壁滤泡增生,甚至互相融合成片,呈暗红色;或咽部粘膜肥厚,或干燥,萎缩变薄;有的鼻咽部附有粘稠分泌物;有的咽部感觉及反射减退。

**治疗方法** 利咽活血汤组成:桔梗、牛蒡子各10g,赤芍、山豆根、草河车各15g,甘草3g。以此为基本方,若兼外感风寒,咽痒咳嗽,头痛鼻塞,畏寒无汗,咽红不著,舌苔薄白,脉浮等,可加防风、荆芥、杏仁;若兼外感风热,咽痒咳嗽,咽喉肿痛,咽部有脓性或粘稠分泌物,舌红,苔薄黄者,可加银花、连翘、青黛(或板蓝根)、蒲公英等;若兼阴虚肺燥,

干咳少痰,咽痒干痛,声音嘶哑,咽部充血,滤泡增生少津,或咽干燥,粘膜萎缩,舌红少津,脉细或兼数者,酌加麦冬、元参、北沙参、生地、杷叶、百部等;若咽部有明显的滤泡增生和肥厚,酌加水红花子、生薏苡仁、皂刺、贝母等软坚化痰祛瘀。以上均为水煎服,每日1剂,10剂为1疗程,最多3个疗程。

**结 果** (1)疗效标准:显效:治疗后症状消失,咽部红肿充血、滤泡增生、粘膜肥厚或变薄、粘膜表面发光等检查有明显好转,半年内无复发。有效:症状基本消失或明显减轻,咽部检查有改善。无效:症状和局部检查与治疗前无明显改善。(2)结果:显效17例占56.7%,有效7例占23.3%,无效6例占20%,总有效率80%。

**体 会** 利咽活血汤是笔者多年摸索出来的临床经验方,具有明显的清热解毒、利咽活血作用,以此为基础随证加减收效甚好。此外,说话过多,气候变化均可使本病加重。因此除用药外,还应指导患者减少说话和避免气候和环境的刺激,才能收到明显药效。

ature of patients in blood stasis group was higher than other two groups. The daily highest temperature of patients in the above two groups appeared at 6:00 pm. Temperature change of patients in Yang deficiency group was stable relatively and the highest temperature appeared at 2:00 pm. The palm temperature of patients who feel dysphoria with feverish sensation in chest, palms and sole was not higher than armpit temperature. These observations should provide new objective bases for clinical measurement time of temperature and syndrome diagnosis.

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### **Clinical Observation on 200 Cases of Necrosis Thromboangiitis Obliterans**

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Two hundred cases of necrosis thromboangiitis obliterans (199 males, 1 females; age 17~63 years) were observed. The illness course averaged more than 5 years. Focuses of upper limbs were 6 cases and those of lower limbs 194 cases. 98 cases and 102 cases suffered from ulcer and gangrene respectively. 100 cases belonged to the first degree, 62 cases to the second degree, 38 cases to the third degree of III stage. 171 cases were treated by the combination of TCM and WM except 3 cases which were actively discharged and 26 cases which were to be given amputation. Results: 90 cases within 171 cases were cured, 52 cases were improved obviously, 7 cases improved, 5 cases ineffective and 17 cases to be given amputation. The writers regard three principles should be followed in the treatment of necrosis thromboangiitis obliterans by the combination of TCM and WM. (1) The main importance was to improve blood circulation to remove blood stasis. (2) Controlling infection was the key point, effective antibiotics and hormone should be added besides these herbal medicines for clearing away heat and toxic materials. (3) General protecting therapy, performing various local operations on right period on the basis of improvement of blood circulation of the involved limbs, the wound could heal successfully. The writers suggests that the amputation should not be given above the level of the main artery obliterans.

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### **Observation on the Tongue Temperature of Healthy Persons and Patients with Yin(阴) Deficiency by Using Thermal Video**

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The normal tongue originated from medical workers in our hospital and the Yin deficiency tongue originated from patients who possessed typical phenomena of Yin deficiency including smothery fever, dry mouth and so on. Determination of different area's temperature on tongue surface showed that the immediate temperature on areas of the tip, edge and medium of tongues and the delay temperature on areas of the tip, edge of tongues in patients with Yin deficiency was higher than that in healthy persons and possessed statistical significance. The redder the tongue color in patients with Yin deficiency, the higher the tongue temperature obtained. This suggested that the degree of Yin deficiency relates to the tongue temperature.

Lingual diagnosis is an essential component of treatment according to differential diagnosis in TCM. The authors consider that the determination of the tongue temperature by using thermal video will be helpful to raise the accuracy of TCM diagnosis and to appraise the real effect of Chinese herbs on patients with Yin deficiency.

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